

**THE WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER**  
**PUGET SOUND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**  
**HTTP://WWW.PSCWRT.ORG/**  
**FEBRUARY 2015**

**NEXT MEETING: Thursday, February 12, 2015**

**China Harbor**, 2040 Westlake Avenue North, Seattle, Washington

**Time:** Social hour at **6 p.m.**; Dinner served at **7 p.m.**; Program at **8 p.m.**

**MENU CHOICES: Mongolian Beef, Chicken or Salmon**

**Dinner includes:** salad, vegetable delight, General Tso's chicken, fried rice and fresh fruit.

**Cost is \$21 for adults and \$10 for minors and college students, payable at the door, but reservations and meal choices are required. See below.**

To make reservations and meal choices, use one of these options (most preferred listed first):

Click on <http://www.pscwrt.org/about/dinner-reservations.php>

Email **Rod Cameron** at: [rodcam@comcast.net](mailto:rodcam@comcast.net)

Or lastly, call **Rod Cameron** at **206-524-4434**

**Deadline for reservations is 12 NOON on Tuesday, February 10, 2015.**

**NOTE:** Remember to turn off cell phones before the meeting so there are no distractions for the speaker. Thank you!



**TERRENCE WINSCHER WILL DESCRIBE THE UNION STRUGGLE TO WREST CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER**, so that in the words of

Lincoln, it could flow “unvexed to the sea.” After discussing the economic and military significance of the river, he will describe the early operations stretching from Cairo, Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico, and then will focus on the climactic campaign that led to the fall of Vicksburg in July 1863. Mr.

Winschel is a thirty-five-year veteran of the National Park Service who served at Gettysburg National Military Park, Fredericksburg National Military Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and recently retired as Historian at Vicksburg National Military Park. Terry has written 100 articles on the Civil War. He is author of *Triumph & Defeat: The Vicksburg Campaign, Vol. II*; *Vicksburg is the Key: The Struggle for the Mississippi River*; *The Civil War Diary of a Common Soldier*; *Vicksburg: Fall of the Confederate Gibraltar*, and *Triumph & Defeat: The Vicksburg Campaign*. His many awards include the 2013 Carrington Williams Battlefield Preservation of the Year Award by the Civil War Trust.

## **IMPORTANT DISPATCHES**

### **ANNUAL AUCTION IN APRIL: COORDINATOR/S NEEDED NOW!**

The month of April will be upon us before we know it. So far, every year our auction has been successful bringing in the funds that help our Round Table continue to bring interesting speakers to every meeting. However, this year we have no coordinators! In 2012-2013, the Gunkels helped organize the auction, but they could not renew their membership. Then last year, Geof and Cheryl Nunn worked behind the scenes to make it happen, but they are having to move to California, so they cannot help. We need someone to step forward to help. Will it be you???

**Because this is so crucial, a deadline has been set: the February Round Table meeting on the 12<sup>th</sup> of February.** Please contact Rick Solomon either before or at the meeting.

### **VICE-PRESIDENT MEMBERSHIP NEEDED**

One of the success stories of the PSCWRT in the past year has been our presence on “social media”. On Facebook and Twitter, the Round Table is getting quite a following. This has led to an increase of membership and making connections with many online. The problem is exploiting our success. Unless we have someone who will be dedicated to contacting those who “like” the PSCWRT on Facebook, there is a definite danger that any gains we might otherwise have made will be lost. If you haven’t noticed, we are a “graying” organization. We need younger members to continue what we have begun and pass the “Civil War” baton to the next generation. Can you help us? Contact Mike Movius at [webmaster@pscwr.org](mailto:webmaster@pscwr.org) to get involved!

### **FIELD TRIP TO PICKETT HOUSE & WHATCOM COUNTY TERRITORIAL COURTHOUSE, JANUARY 20, 2015**



In what might be the first PSCWRT Field Trip ever, 19 members of the Round Table made the drive up to Bellingham, Washington to visit and tour the George Pickett House and the original Whatcom Territorial Court house. Sixteen of the 19 members squeezed into two separate rooms to have a delicious lunch provided by the staff of the Pickett House. After the meal, our hostess Edradine Hovde, Vice President of the

Whatcom Chapter #5 of the Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington, told us the story of the house, how and when it was built and also about George Pickett, his Native American bride and his son Jimmy. It was a very interesting and informative talk. There are also collections of items related to Pickett and the history of the area all over the house.

Afterwards, just a couple hundred yards to the west, we walked down to the old Whatcom County Territorial Courthouse. The building is quite small, made of brick- the oldest surviving brick building, built on its original site in Washington State! It is two stories tall, but because of the grading work done on the road around the turn of the century, the front door is on the second story. Inside, Wes Gannaway, President of the Whatcom County Historical Society gave us the history of the place. Built in 1858, during the Fraser River gold rush, it started out as a store and warehouse. The building was built right on the edge of the bay (at that time) with pilings to help keep it above water at high tide. The gold rush soon ended, and the owners sold the building. It was the territorial court house from 1863 to 1888. In turns, the building was used for a newspaper, drug store, post office, jail, a union hall, a GAR Post, a “Kingdom Hall” for Jehovah’s Witnesses, and later on even a taxidermist’s shop! Currently it houses the offices of the Whatcom County Historical Society. Given everything the building has went through- including a potential fire that was put out in the nick of time- it is a wonder it still stands! Here are the members that attended: Rick Solomon, Jorgen Bader, Patty Clayton, Steve Clayton, Jeff Rombauer, Jim Dimond, Mike Movius, Cheryl Nunn, Geof Nunn, Doug Galuszka, Malcolm Garber, Ed Malles, Stephen Pierce, Richard Kerr, Jon Echols, Suzanne Hahn, Mark Terry, Ken Bertrand & Jay Secord. For me it was worth the trip and taking the day off work. Thank you to those who made this happen!

*This is the fourth of a series of five stories about veterans buried in Saar Pioneer Cemetery in Kent, King County, Washington. What makes this story even more interesting is that Iddings was a “Galvanized Yankee”.*

## **James D. Iddings -- Company A, 54<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry; and Company E, Third U.S. Volunteer Infantry and Company E of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry.**

**By Sylva Coppock**

James David Iddings was born in Floyd County, Virginia, on 10 May 1842 to parents Cyrus Iddings and Elizabeth (Conner). Both Cyrus and Elizabeth were born in Montgomery County, Virginia, in 1815 and 1813 respectively.

According to sources, James had seven brothers and sisters, all born in Virginia. The 1860 census for Alum Ridge, Floyd County, Virginia, listed Cyrus Iddings, age 45; his wife Elizabeth, age 46; “Jas,” age 18; Nancy, age 16; Jonathan B. age 12; Lydia M., age 10; and China E., age 6; all born in Virginia. The other two children were: Henry B. and Sarah J. Iddings, who were older than James.

During the Civil War James D. Iddings was one of the unique individuals who served both the South and the North. A “galvanized” Yankee!

James first enlisted to serve the Confederate States of America. He was enrolled as a private in Company A of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of Virginia Infantry on 10 September 1861; and was mustered in on 19 September 1861 in Jacksonville, Floyd County, Virginia. According to his Civil War records, James was about 18 years old at the time of his enlistment, and gave his occupation as farmer. After his first year in the service he reenlisted. He was with his regiment fighting in Virginia and took part in the engagement at Middle Creek, Kentucky. As a part of the Army of the Tennessee, the regiment participated in operations in and around Rocky Gap, Virginia, Lexington, Kentucky, and Tullahoma, Tennessee. He fought in 1862 at Perryville, Tennessee and was hospitalized on 19 September 1863, about the time of the Battle of Chickamauga. His military records did not show any cause for the hospitalization, and we assumed it was probably from sickness rather than wounds, since battle injuries were typically documented. He soon rejoined his regiment and was involved in repeated assaults on Union

forces through early May 1864 around Marietta, Dalton, Resaca, and New Hope Church in Georgia.

### **A History of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of Virginia Infantry, CSA**

Organized on 10 September 1861, the Fifty-Fourth Virginia Infantry had a long and active record of service. Their first battles were close to home when they joined the fray on Christmas Day of 1861 in Floyd County, Virginia, and again 30 January 1862 in Suffolk, Virginia. October of 1862 found them in Kentucky and they were engaged in action at Lexington and Lancaster. In 1863 they fought in dozens of battles during the Chickamauga Campaign; seeing action in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Georgia, including operations at Chickamauga Creek. The Fifty-Fourth fought against the famous U.S. General William Tecumseh Sherman, attempting to thwart the Army of the Cumberland as it marched through Georgia.

Some of the hardest fighting of the Civil War took place May through December of 1864 in Georgia. At this point Iddings left the regiment, but the Fifty-Fourth continued to fight on until 4 March 1865.

James was captured by the Federals and was a prisoner of war beginning on 24 May 1864 at Dallas, Georgia; he was incarcerated at the Federal Military Prison at Rock Island, Illinois until 17 October 1864.

In his own words, James tells the story in a statement submitted in 1893 to support his claim for eligibility for a pension: "I, James D. Iddings, was a private in Company 'A' in the 54<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry of the Confederate Army from September 10<sup>th</sup> 1861 to May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1864; that on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1864 I deserted from the afore said regiment of the Confederate Army in the state of Georgia, near Atlanta, and proceeded North: was captured by Stoneman's Cavalry and sent to prison at Rock Island, Illinois; was released from prison October 17<sup>th</sup> 1864 and joined Company 'E' of the 3<sup>rd</sup> United States Infantry Volunteers and was finally discharged November 29<sup>th</sup> 1865." (Signed by James D. Iddings)

"Subscribed and sworn to on 23d day of November 1893. L. Levisse, Notary Public, State of Washington, Residing at Kent."

Iddings was released from the prison on condition he serve the Union, and was immediately enlisted in the Third Infantry Regiment, Regular U.S. Federal Army, on 17 October 1864. A statement in his pension file indicated nothing about desertion, but simply stated: "This man at date of his enlistment was a Rebel prisoner of war in the hands of the U.S. Military Authorities."

He subsequently served in Company E, Third U.S. Volunteer Infantry and Company E, of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry. [Note: *Iddings' name does not appear on any roster of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, though records show that the regiment was stationed in that area from 29 June 1865 until 22 May 1866, when they mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, KS.* - Editor]

James D. Iddings' service after joining the Federals was not with the regiment in the East, but was rather on the frontier, primarily in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. Company Muster Rolls for the Third Regiment U.S. Volunteer Infantry for 17 October 1864 to 28 February 1865 showed that James was present with his regiment in Rock Island, Illinois.

In March and April of 1865 his pay was stopped by order of Lt. Col. S.W. Smith for assisting in the killing of an ox that belonged to the firm of Cal & Carter, citizens, and he was fined \$11.34.

Between 5 May to 30 June, 1865, James was absent from his regiment on detached service as a guard, but by July was again present with his assigned unit, where he remained through October of that year.

A statement dated 29 October 1900 by John P. Riggs of Cabool, Texas was included in James' pension files. [misspellings in the original]

“I remember James D. Iddings as well or better than any of my old comrades. As to him being wounded I do not remember of anything being the matter with him only a cut in his foot. His foot was cut by another comrad at Cottonwood Nebraska on the Plat River while cutting wood for the company. This was in the spring of 1865 in the month of March or April. Iddings was left at Cottonwood in the hospital for some time and I never seen him any more until we were discharged at Ft. Levensworth, Kansas as I was on detach servis when Iddings came back to the Company. He was still lame when he was discharged. I have never seen him since. . . .”

The Commissioner of Pensions in Washington, D.C. required collaborating evidence to support Iddings' claim of eligibility for a pension. Many attempts were made to contact officers, regimental surgeons, and former comrades, but so many years after the War people had moved or died and people to testify were difficult to find. After many inquiries and dead ends, several of his former comrades made affidavits in support of Iddings' pleas for a pension.

A summary of those statements indicated that they had all known James either during the war or in the years following. They testify that sometime in the spring of 1865 – April or May – while in camp near Cottonwood, Nebraska, Iddings and several other men had gone out to chop wood. One of the men, a Benjamin Stephens, accidentally cut James' foot with an axe, severing tendons and an artery. Iddings was hospitalized for up to about six weeks with the injury, and was transported to Julesburg to recuperate.

James D. Iddings was mustered out of Federal service 29 November 1865 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On his Muster-Out Roll he appeared at age 22. He was last paid to 30 June 1865. He had drawn \$91.79 from his clothing account. Under “remarks” there was a notation indicating that there had been “stoppages for damage to property of John Mollis and others in the amount of \$2.90,” and ‘due soldier \$11.34. Illegally stopped on Muster and Pay Rolls for June 30/65.’ The pension files contained over 100 pages of documentation.

James Iddings married Rebecca, daughter to Isaiah Summer and Nancy (Hungate), both from in North Carolina, on 1 February 1866. James and his family appear on the 1870 and 1880 Federal Census for Alum Ridge, and he was making his living as a farmer. By 1880 he and his wife Rebecca had six children, all born in Virginia: Charles, William, Elizabeth, James, Thomas and Alma. An unsourced family tree found on [www.Roots-Web.com](http://www.Roots-Web.com) also listed a daughter named Mary A., born 1882 in Floyd County, Virginia, and a son named Henry, born about 1884 in Kansas, as members of this family.

James and Rebecca moved the family to Allen County, Kansas sometime in 1882. In his pension files one of his statements alluded to the fact that in 1883 he was living in Kansas but removed to Washington Territory in 1887.

The Iddings family was living in Starbuck, Columbia County, in Washington Territory, when he filled out his application for Original Invalid Pension, on 20 June 1888. He hired the firm of James H. Vernilya & Company of Washington D.C. to act on his behalf in pursuing his claim for a pension. It was filed with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions on 9 July 1888, and given the number 662.932.

In that document Iddings said that 1 May 1865 his left foot was injured in an accident near Cottonwood, Nebraska; and on 1 September 1865 he contracted kidney disease near Julesburg, Colorado.

In answer to questions by the Pension Bureau, on 13 March 1889, from his home in Pampa, Whitman County, Washington, James submitted a statement that he could not obtain an affidavit from the surgeon, Dr. Stegleman, of Floyd County, Virginia, “because he was dead.” In further efforts to support his contention that he was entitled to a pension, Iddings submitted further statements that he had been unable to obtain affidavits from Dr. Wiley, who treated James D. for kidney disease, because that doctor had died. The third doctor, a Dr. Cook, of Humboldt, Kansas, had moved away and could not be found. All of these records can be accessed, along with affidavits of many of Iddings' comrades, in his pension files. Stephens, the man who had purportedly welded the axe, died in hospital at Camp Rankin on 3 September 1865 of

pneumonia, thus was unable to confirm the incident.

In 1890, in the Special Schedule—Surviving Soldiers, Sailor, and Marines, a Widows, etc., James appeared, living in Marcus, Stevens County, Washington. Shortly after the referenced census was taken, James and Rebecca moved their family to an area referred to as Sunnyhill. This may be the area now called Springbrook in King County, between Renton and Kent, however on 20 April 1893 in a statement to the Pension Bureau, he gave his address as Orillia, King County, Washington.

Since his original application for pension had been submitted in 1888, James had exchanged dozens of documents, statements, and affidavits with authorities in an attempt to be granted a pension. He was plagued by failures to locate people and continuances on the part of the government as they waited for more information. He expressed his frustration at the delays in several letters to the Bureau. In April of 1893, when asked to submit a statement from his family doctor regarding his kidney disease, he replied that he was “unable to afford to pay a family physician and must resort to medications recommended by friends and obtained at the drugstore.”

In April of 1896, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Pensions submitted a letter to Hon. Watson C. Squire of the U.S. Senate that stated in part:

“... I have the honor to state that said claim was rejected on October 12, 1895, on the grounds that, prior to his service in the Federal army, the soldier voluntarily aided and abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, by service in the Confederate Army.”

Despite repeated rejections, on 9 July 1898 James D. Iddings renewed his efforts to claim an Invalid Pension under Application No. 662 932. He continued to provide correspondence, but was unsuccessful in getting approval.

The 1900 census for Springbrook, King County, Washington, taken in the month of June, indicated that the Iddings household consisted of James, born May 1842, age 58, who was making his living as a farmer, and owned his farm free of mortgage, and Rebecca, his wife, born December 1837, aged 62. They had been married for 34 years, and she was the mother of 10 children with six still living.

On 16 November 1900 the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pension, in Washington D.C. sent notice in a letter signed by A.M. Bryant, Chief, Old War & Navy Division, that referred Iddings' Pension Claim No. 662.932 to the Chief of the Law Division “for consideration and appropriate action on criminal features.”

The document detailed the chronology of much of the documentation submitted over the years in support of Iddings' claim for a pension and in summary challenged the authenticity of the affidavits and statements submitted to the Bureau, claiming that there was “great similarity in the signatures to all papers purporting signature by the claimant, James D. Iddings, and affiants John Riggs, James Bevert, Richard Fisher, Thomas Hughes, William Taylor, Jacob Leibrandt, Robert Johnson and Holman Williams. ...

“The failure of witnesses to reply to Bureau inquires for additional statements, and the reports of P.Ms. [Post Masters] that they were never known as patrons of their offices, considered with conditions shown above, warrants the suspicion that the claimant has produced false and fraudulent testimony in support of his claim for pension. In my opinion it may properly be assumed that the Notary, L. Levisse was in collusion with the claimant in the attempt to procure the allowance of the claim by unlawful means. All of the affidavits upon which an action of criminal prosecution could be based appear to be out-lawed.

“In view of the unsatisfactory condition of the claim it is recommended that it merits be thoroughly tested by special examination, and if the investigation develops and criminality for which prosecution may be instituted, the parties responsible therefor should be brought to justice.”

James David Iddings died on 9 April 1903, and notice of his death was forwarded to the Bureau of Pensions. The *White River Journal* dated Saturday, 18 April 1903, printed this tiny notice on the front page, column six:

“J. Eddings [*sic*], living near Springbrook, died last Thursday and was buried Saturday afternoon. He had been sick for some time with cancer of the bladder.”

After the death of James, Rebecca filed for a Widow’s Pension on 3 June 1903 on Application No. 785.559 through the same law firm that had handled her husband’s claim process. Records noted that the matter was: “... referred to Chief Army Division for consideration of merits of feuding widow’s claim.

Prosecution of the soldier was recommended for perjury in alleging that axe wound of left foot was incurred in service, but soldier died before action could be taken for the offense. No further action is necessary in this Division.” Signed S.A. Cuddy, Chief of Law Division.

James’ wife Rebecca passed away in 18 December 1913. The descendants of James and Rebecca continued to live in the Kent area and Iddings Sand and Gravel is well known in the Covington area.



#### **SOURCES:**

1. The book “A History of Saar Pioneer Cemetery and Its Inhabitants,” Researched and Compiled by Members of the South King County Genealogical Society, and online resources and documents referenced in the text.
2. Pension Files of James D. Iddings from National Archives and Records Administration.

**NOTE:** Much of the history on the five Civil War veterans buried in this cemetery was researched and written by Sylva Jean Coppock. Permission was received from the owners of the copyright, the South King County Genealogical Society, to reproduce sections of the book to share with the Puget Sound Civil War Roundtable, but should not be used for any other purpose.

## **PRESIDENT’S CORNER**

### **“The Hampton Roads Peace Conference”**

**By Rick Solomon, President, PSCWRT**

This month I’m writing about the Hampton Roads Peace Conference which took place on February 3, 1865 on U.S. Grant’s flagship, the *River Queen*, which was docked by Fort Monroe. Francis Preston Blair arranged this meeting by proposing that the North and the South essentially postpone the war between them while their armies become allies against the French, who had invaded Mexico and installed a puppet regime in violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Jefferson Davis wrote a letter and gave it to Blair in which Davis agreed to send Peace Commissioners “with a view to secure peace to the two Countries.”

Upon reading the letter Lincoln consulted Secretary of War Stanton, who pointedly noted: “There are not two countries . . . and there never will be two countries. Tell Davis that if you treat for peace, it will be for this one country; negotiations on any other basis are

impossible.” Lincoln immediately agreed and told Blair to relay this to Davis. Despite the irreconcilable conflict between the concepts of “two countries” and “one common country” the Confederate cabinet convinced Davis to send three commissioners to Fort Monroe – Vice President Alexander Stephens, former United States senator R.M.T. Hunter and former Supreme Court Justice John A. Campbell.

Lincoln sent Secretary of State Seward to meet with these commissioners with three indispensable conditions: “the restoration of the national authority . . . No receding, by the Executive of the United States on the Slavery question . . . No cessation of hostilities short of the end of the war.” If these three conditions were accepted, Seward was to tell them that all other propositions would be met with “a spirit of sincere liberality.” Later Lincoln decided that he would be at the conference as well.

On February 3, 1865 a four hour meeting took place in the saloon of the *River Queen*. Only five were present: Lincoln and Seward for the United States and Stephens, Hunter and Campbell for the Confederacy. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read.

On the question of slavery, Lincoln reportedly told the Confederates that Northern opinion was divided on the question of how new laws would be enforced. Regarding the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln reportedly interpreted it as a war measure that would permanently affect only the 200,000 people who came under Army protection during the War - but-noted that the Courts might feel differently.

Seward reportedly showed the confederates a copy of the newly adopted Thirteenth Amendment, and referred to this document also as a war measure, and suggested that if the Confederates were to rejoin the Union they might be able to prevent its ratification. After further discussion, Lincoln suggested that the Southern states might avoid “the evils of immediate emancipation” by ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment “prospectively, so as to take effect – say in five years.” Lincoln also offered possible compensation for emancipation, perhaps naming the figure of \$400,000,000 which he later proposed to Congress. Reportedly, Seward disagreed with Lincoln, but Lincoln responded that the North had been complicit in the slave trade.

The Conference ended with agreement on prisoner-of-war exchange. Lincoln would release Stephen’s nephew in exchange for a Northern official in Richmond – and would recommend that Grant establish a system for prisoner exchange.

According to David Herbert Donald, Lincoln and Seward may have advanced offered olive branches to the confederates based on their sense that the institution of slavery was doomed and would end regardless. Seward biographer Walter Stahr, who spoke to our Roundtable a couple of years ago, supports this inevitability theory.

Davis portrayed the Conference in harsh terms, saying that Lincoln had demanded unconditional surrender and that the Confederacy must continue to fight. And the fighting did continue for several more months. Lincoln knew at the time of the Conference that the defeat of the Confederacy was just a matter of time. Lincoln was concerned with healing a reunited Union. Therefore in His Second Inaugural Address he stated, “With Malice toward none, with charity for all.”



I look forward to seeing and talking with you at our February 12, 2015 meeting.

Rick Solomon, President

## **CIVIL WAR TRIVIA QUIZ- 150 YEARS AGO**

*February, 1865. Even as winter wanes and spring is right around the corner, what is left of the Southern armies prepare to try something very radical...*

- (1) On February 18, 1865, Robert E. Lee endorsed the idea of arming the slaves to help the South win independence. What Confederate general first proposed this idea over a year before?
- (2) What state was the first to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment?
- (3) On February 5, 1865 what confederate general was killed at Dabney Mills, south of Petersburg?

Bonus question: What Confederate general's magnificent mansion was burned in Columbia, South Carolina on February 17, 1865?

## **THE LAST WORD**

**Thank you, Geof and Cheryl Nunn!**

By Mark R. Terry

This month, I am dedicating this column to two of our most active members- Geof and Cheryl Nunn. We recently discovered that Geof has been offered a job in Mojave, California. While this will be a great opportunity for them, sadly, it also means they will be leaving us. You may not realize it, but this is a big loss for the Round Table. The Nunns have been very active, giving the board timely advice on many issues and sharing ways to help retain members by actively engaging them at meetings. When Ed Malles formed the "Ranger Battalion"- members who make it a point to talk to new people and help them feel welcome- the Nunns immediately volunteered. In 2014 they agreed to coordinate the annual auction which was a big success. Through their experience as members in other groups, they have helped us improve the Round Table in ways that we are still working on. Mike Movius said their membership was "pivotal" and the Nunns are "not only valuable members, but great contributors". Ed shared that "they served ably and well" in the Rangers and that he "will miss their service". Personally, I have enjoyed getting to know them and they have been helpful to me in working on my family history. As of this writing, it appears they may be leaving the same week as the February meeting, so we may not have the chance to say farewell. However they did say that even though they will not be with us in body, they still plan to keep their membership current!

During the Civil War, when a soldier in line of battle would go down with a wound, the gap would be filled by his file partner behind him. This enabled the line to stay unbroken and strong. We are losing two soldiers in our "line of battle". I hope all of us will be inspired by their example to fill their gaps and keep our Round Table strong and moving forward!

## **DUES & DONATIONS**

The PSCWRT season goes from September to the following May. Dues should be paid in September. Dues are payable either at the meeting or by mail: \$20 per individual, \$25 for a couple. Also, donations are gratefully accepted. These will help secure speakers for our meetings. Please note that all donations are tax deductible as the PSCWRT is a 501(c)3 organization. Mail to: Jeff Rombauer, Treasurer, 22306 255<sup>th</sup> Ave. SE, Maple Valley, WA 98038-7626. Call 425-432-1346 or email: [jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com](mailto:jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com).

**We welcome your article or research submissions for the newsletter, but they may be edited. The deadline for the March 2015 Washington Volunteer is Monday, February 23, 2015. Please have it in Mark Terry's hands via email or snailmail by then. Thank you!**

## **2014-2015 OFFICERS**

### **Elected:\***

President: Rick Solomon, [ricksolo@ricksolo.com](mailto:ricksolo@ricksolo.com)

Vice-President-Successor: Mike Movius, [webmaster@pscwr.org](mailto:webmaster@pscwr.org)

Past-President: David Palmer, [davidpalmer7@comcast.net](mailto:davidpalmer7@comcast.net)

Vice-President-Programming: Pat Brady, 206-246-1603, [patsbrady@comcast.net](mailto:patsbrady@comcast.net)

Vice-President-Editor: Mark Terry, 425-337-6246, [markimlor@comcast.net](mailto:markimlor@comcast.net)

Vice-President- Membership: **OPEN**

Vice President-Social Media: Mike Movius, [webmaster@pscwr.org](mailto:webmaster@pscwr.org)

Vice President-Reservations: Rod Cameron, 206-524-4434, [rodcam@comcast.net](mailto:rodcam@comcast.net)

Treasurer: Jeff Rombauer, 425-432-1346, [jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com](mailto:jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com)

Secretary: Larry Jilbert, 253-891-4022, [ljjclj@comcast.net](mailto:ljjclj@comcast.net)

*\*Except for Past President, an automatic position.*